

The National Republican

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN,
Washington, D. C.

Amusements.

NATIONAL.—Emma Abbott English Opera Company. Fourth.—"The Queen's Lace Handkerchief" and "The Beggar Student." "Ballets" and "Uppide Down." DIME MUSIC.—Matinee and evening performance.

Auction Sales.

FUTURE DAYS.
By WALTER B. WILLIAMS & Co.—Commencing April 30, a valuable collection of oil paintings.

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1884.

HON. B. W. PERKINS, one of the representatives-at-large to congress from the state of Kansas, was honored on the 24th instant by a unanimous renomination by acclamation.

ANDREW D. WHITE and Theodore Roosevelt received more votes than Warner Miller, and now Whitelaw Reid is puzzled to see where the reform comes in, Blaine and reform.

IS WARNER MILLER A BOSS? If not, what matter whether he handled his forces at Utica shrewdly or not, and why should his friends complain that he did not use his whip judiciously?

CINCINNATI is having a great time with its dramatic festival. Between this and its great musical orgies, its riots, and Editor McLean's *Enquirer* the citizens of Porkopolis are kept in a pleasing state of excitement the year round.

It is a little queer that it has not occurred to our English cousins that their late earthquake was caused by an explosion of dynamite. An interview with O'Donovan Rossa would probably result in establishing the fact that the thing was plotted in New York at least a month in advance.

LIEUT. GOV. JOHN L. LEWIS, who was represented as being hostile to the action of the Virginia republican convention, has addressed a note to the Richmond *Whig*, in which he says that he simply declined to go as delegate to Chicago because he is opposed to the unit rule. He also says that he is opposed to the nomination of President Arthur.

THE New York *Tribune* of yesterday claims that Warner Miller almost carried the state convention, but not being quite smart enough he was beaten by the machine. This is very curious, for day before yesterday it exulted greatly over the fact that the machine was beaten out and out by the election of four delegates who would vote for Arthur under no circumstances.

THE democrats of Iowa have fallen into line behind West Virginia and Oregon for Tilden. Pretty soon the other gentlemen on that side who imagine they have promising booms somewhere in the country will be forced to look for them in foreign ports, for the reason that Uncle Sam will have spread over all the home garden. Uncle Sam's barrel is very captivating to the workers who make delegates.

IF the voters of the United States could enjoy the privilege of reading a few such powerful and cogent speeches upon the necessity of curbing the power of railway corporations as that delivered by Senator Wilson yesterday, it would not be long until a public sentiment would be created that would be strongly reflected in congressional legislation. Mr. Wilson's speech was a temperate, wise, and convincing presentation of the people's side of the great question of the near future.

IT is reported that Jay Gould is quietly taking advantage of the low prices of railway stocks to acquire a controlling interest in Erie. About \$5,000,000 would suffice at present rates. Jay Gould made his first big "stroke" in Erie by wrecking it in company with Jim Fisk. With his present more conservative views as an investor for permanent holding, it would probably be of no disadvantage to the great trunk line to have the benefit of Gould's unquestionable genius for the management of its great business affairs.

ONE of the longest prize fights on record took place near Pittsburgh Thursday night with somewhat remarkable accompaniments. Proceedings were opened with a ball, which was adjourned in due season to allow all the participants, male and female, to witness the

fight. The feminine spectators are reported to have viewed the heroes pound the daylights out of each other with a degree of interest only excelled by that shown by the policemen, who placidly watched the fight without interfering. Verily, the Pittsburghers are a queer set.

President Arthur.

The universal commendations bestowed upon President Arthur by the recent state district, and primary conventions of the republicans in all sections are the most sincere expressions of the thoughts and hearts of the people that have been uttered in recent years, because they are given not only by the men who are his personal friends and special admirers, but by those who have other preferences and whose political interests would be more easily promoted by the selection of some other candidate for the succession.

The general purport of the resolutions passed is that his administration has been dignified, clean, adapted to the times, in entire harmony with public sentiment so far as the people have made known their wish, and eminently conciliatory, judicious, and conservative.

When the qualities of an administration are thus defined and set forth with unanimous approval we have not only an endorsement of Chester A. Arthur and an historical record which forever establishes his place high among the rulers who have met their responsibilities with skill, and more than met what was expected and demanded of them, but we have a description of the kind of man the people are seeking to perform the duties of president for another term. The unanimous endorsement is made so heartily and earnestly that it admits of no other interpretation, and we have yet to meet the man in the party who would not be pleased with a guarantee that the next and the next succeeding four years of government will prove equally satisfactory. In this instance the wish of the people is distinctly and emphatically defined.

The condition of parties does not admit of taking large risks. The candidate must be well approved. He must have behind him a record not liable to serious attack, or a character for patriotism, ability, and unselfishness that cannot be questioned. The element of popularity is not determined by the enthusiastic admiration and zeal of a large section of a party. Henry Clay had that kind of popularity, Webster had it, and so had Douglas, but neither could be elected president. William H. Seward had all that, and could not even get a nomination, because when the final conference came there came the intelligent judgment that Abraham Lincoln would more certainly receive the number of votes to insure victory, and at the same time possessed all the qualifications necessary to discharge the duties of the office in any emergency.

Lincoln had no special record as a public man and stood entirely on his character. The people anticipated from his character that he would meet the wants of the time as they understood the wants of the time.

President Arthur has behind him a three years' record in the office. It is a record of the exact nature which the people would have repeated, and furnishes the guarantee for the future which is demanded and the best one that is possible to have. The tendency of public opinion for some years has been in the direction of civil service reform. This reform rests upon the proposition that merit shall have precedence in appointments and that meritorious public servants shall be rewarded by due recognition of services rendered. One re-election is the least that can be called due recognition. In the case of President Arthur it is pre-eminently due, because the merit of his services is felt, and to supersede him is to deny to the first officer of the nation what is claimed is necessary to be granted the humblest subordinate in order to maintain the ideal civil service called for by the friends of the reform measures.

In a republic the personal ambitions of prominent men create factions that are unavoidable. They exist now, and are to be met. It is a happy circumstance that at the very time when a great measure of reform has attained its first foothold there should be presented to its originators a first-class case to test their sincerity and the soundness of their theory, and that it should come in the person of him upon whom depended its initiation and success. The friends of the reform cannot afford to ignore their professions and make a victim of the officer who has not only given them a fair field, but who has cheerfully appointed friends of the measure to execute it, and has strengthened their hands by setting numerous examples not called for by provisions of the act under which they are governed. To overthrow such an officer is to deny the highest application of the principle of the reform and to bring the reform into disgrace.

These considerations will have no weight with charlatans and humbugs, but sincere men will give them due weight, and hesitate long before they consent to strike a judicious friend at the call of men whose inordinate ambition stands at nothing to advance it.

The great merit of President Arthur's administration is, it has been safe. No legitimate interest has been in peril; no proper cause has felt itself in danger. The country has not been shocked by experimental quackery, or rent by arbitrary exercise of power, or disturbed by sensational displays of amateur diplomacy and pyrotechnic statesmanship. The country has gone on the even tenor of its way in full confidence that the President was doing his duty well, and will continue to do it. This gives him a claim on the country that will be thoughtfully met and promptly responded to in the final decision.

The Waste of Strikes.

Gen. Butler, in his letter to the workingmen of Buffalo, deals with a phase of the labor question which is too often overlooked by the men who go on strikes. The terms capital and labor are somewhat misleading, and Gen. Butler simplifies the matter by making both sides capitalists. The one is the owner of productive property, the other has the strength and skill necessary to carry on the process of production. When the two work harmoniously under a common profit results to both—the one capitalist gets the product of

the labor expended and the other gets his wages.

When production stops, however, the position of the capitalists becomes entirely changed. The employer loses nothing but his profits—his capital remains intact. The laborer loses not only his wages, but a portion of his capital, because it is limited by the duration of his life or his ability. The day, or the week, or the month that he spends in idleness is gone forever, and his capital is diminished to that extent. While the capital of the employer may be even increasing in value during the progress of a strike, the capital of the laborer is running out with the sands of life.

Although a champion of the cause of the workingmen, Gen. Butler has never favored strikes. He thinks that the law of the land ought to furnish a mode of adjusting all differences between the employer and his workmen. He is wrong, however, when he says there are no courts of arbitration in existence where the disputes between labor and capital can be settled. There certainly are such courts in Pennsylvania, and they have been resorted to in the bituminous mining region. When Gen. Butler expresses the hope "that a law will be passed at an early date giving some tribunal in which those controversies can be justly and equitably settled," it is not entirely clear whether he means that congress should pass such a law or whether he is only contemplating the working people of Buffalo, and is referring them to the New York legislature for a remedy for the wrongs of which they complain.

We do not know that it has ever before been suggested that congress has authority to legislate upon this subject. Bills have been introduced in both houses at the present session providing for the creation of a bureau of labor statistics for the purpose of collecting and distributing needed information to the laboring classes, but it is generally conceded that beyond this congress cannot go without getting outside of its constitutional authority. As for providing tribunals in which labor disputes can be adjusted, we do not think that the most advanced labor agitator has ever asked for such an extension of federal jurisdiction.

THERE will be some difficulty in finding enough of Virginia "straightshots" to hold a state convention.

AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL.—Donizetti's romantic opera, of "Linda di Chamouni," as presented by the Abbott company at the National last evening, may be regarded as one of the marked successes of their repertoire. In the title role Miss Abbott won enthusiastic applause. In the first act, the aria, "Oh Faith," was most exquisitely sung, and after the duet in the same act with Mrs. Seguin, who was a most charming Pierrot, the two artists were promptly recalled. The duet of the second act, "Oh, Haste," was also deservedly encored to the echo. In the finale of the second act Miss Abbott gave a marvelous display of her powers as an actress, and the audience testified their appreciation by an imperative double recall. The Antonio of Sig. Tagliapietra was a most careful and artistic presentation of the role. As Carlo Sig. Fabrice scored a decided success. In the duet of the second act, "Ah, Breathe Once More These Fond Vows," and the solo, "Ah, Would that the Happy Day Were Near," he was artistically perfect in voice and action. His interpolation in the last act of the famous romance, "Alice, Where Art Thou?" secured a hearty encore. Sig. Campbell as the Prefect labored under the disadvantage of having assumed the role at very short notice, and deserved great credit for the manner in which he acquitted himself. The feat of the evening, however, was "Home, Sweet Home," added by Miss Abbott as the finale of the last act. The touching words of this old song were sung with a tender pathos and expression, and the audience sat silent and spellbound. As the last notes floated out and died away there was a perfect storm of applause, and it was not until after all the principals had appeared before the curtain that the people left their seats.

At the matinee to-day will be presented Flottow's charming opera of "Martha," with Abbott, Seguin, Tagliapietra, and Fabrice in the cast. To-night the company will give the first presentation here in English of Rossini's sparkling comic opera, "The Barber of Seville." Emma Abbott will also sing the grand aria from "Traviata," and "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River." The President, who was unable to attend last evening, will be present.

At Ford's, "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief" will be repeated at the matinee this afternoon, with popular prices, and again in the evening.

THE McCALL OPERA COMIQUE COMPANY.

Next Monday evening Manager John A. McCull, of the Casino, New York, presents another of his excellent companies for the delectation of the Washington public, and one which he claims to be fully equal in merit to that which appeared here last January. The first opera offered is Millocker's great success of "The Beggar Student," in which this organization have given excellent satisfaction in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and elsewhere throughout the present season. The opera was first produced at the Theatre am Wien, in Vienna, of which the author, Carl Millocker, is musical director, and ran there over 400 nights. "The Beggar Student" has been given in Washington before, but Manager McCull claims that the production was so imperfect in many respects that it will on this occasion be novel and pleasing even to those who before witnessed it. On Thursday evening the opera of "Desiree," by John Philip Sousa and Edward M. Taber, both of Washington, will receive its first representation upon any stage, and much is expected of it. The author and composer have devoted much time to it, and Manager McCull has proven his faith in it by the expenditure of nearly \$4,000 in properly costuming it. The sale of seats is now in progress.

WAGNER FESTIVAL CONCERT.

The sale of seats for the grand Wagner concert which will take place at Lincoln hall on Thursday night next, will commence at Metzger's music store this morning. Theodore Thomas's orchestra, Madame Materna, Herren Schara and Winkelmann will interpret, under the leadership of Mr. Thomas himself, the music of the great composer, and the programme will include selections from "Tannhauser," "Die Walkure," "Tristan und Isolde," and "Parsifal."

"THE RAJAH."

One of the most successful productions at the Madison Square theater has been "The Rajah," by William Young, the author of "Pendragon," and this play will be the attraction at Ford's opera house next week. The story is said to be bright and interesting, the dialogue enlivened by crisp and witty say-

ings, while there are many laughable and amusing incidents. It will be superbly mounted, the set de resistance being the glade scene, which will show a brook of real water coursing across the stage, and in which the comedian, Buttons, takes an involuntary bath. The cast which will present "The Rajah" has been carefully selected and will be abundantly equal to every requirement. The advance sale of seats indicates a successful engagement.

ON THE AVENUE.

Small Talk About Men and Measures.

"We went to Utica dead sure we had everything our own way," said the New Yorker with a preference for Blaine, "and it was not until we had been wiped up in the contest for a temporary chairman that we realized that the majority of the delegates were against us. All this might have been avoided by good management and proper attention to details; but what was everybody's business was nobody's business, and so we went to the convention swelled with a sort of foolish confidence that must have made the Arthur and Edmunds managers snicker when they looked at us. We were in a sort of fool's paradise, and while on our way up there we had lots of fun, discussing how we would bury the Arthur boom, and plant hollyhocks and daisies over its little grave. Well, we got to Utica and the funeral went on all right according to programme, but when it was over and we looked into the matter we found we had got the wrong corpse in the coffin."

She is a lady of prominent station, and away back at the opening of the season, during one of her receptions, there were two of her callers who have won enviable positions as writers for the press. An acquaintance of the hostess noticed them enter and said to her, "Do you know—?" With a sort of supercilious drawl the hostess answered, "Oh! I used to know them years and years ago. They are newspaper people, you know, and I can't afford to be bored with them now."

By some unlucky fortune this remark was overheard and now a distinguished lady lives in a state of nervous apprehension, and two female journalists are on the warpath with pencils sharper than scalping knives waiting for that opportunity which sooner or later will come, and then the stately dame will wish that she was an angel and out of the reach of personal paragraphs.

An old member of the house says: "All the talk about an early adjournment of congress is pure humbug. Mr. Randall may deem it advisable to get through before the 1st of July in order that he can go to Chicago and personally supervise the handling of his boom in the convention of his party; but if he does he will have to take a leave of absence and take chances of some one knocking the stuffing out of his pet schemes to choke off any tariff legislation during the present session of congress. His efforts to cripple the public service by a system of grinding, cheese-paring parsimony will have the effect to delay all the important appropriation bills indefinitely. There are several democratic senators, notably Senator Beck, of Kentucky, who have set their faces like a flint against this so-called economy, and do not hesitate to say that they will not permit the democratic party to be made odious by its crippling the government for the lack of the funds necessary to carry on work that is indispensable to the welfare of the country. Unless Mr. Randall makes up his mind to adopt a new policy in dealing with the appropriation bills we will be hammering away with conference committees and other matters of that character far into the month of August."

The Blaine man was hotter than ever. "Wouldn't you believe it," said he, "we have been treated shamefully in some papers, no matter what the Associated Press may have done. The publishers of *Puck* have this week added insult to injury by printing another one of those detestable cartoons, in which Mr. Blaine is represented as chasing the ignis fatuus of the presidency over the miry swamps of disappointment. Then they've got another low-down thrust in it, where it is intimated that Gail Hamilton is the author of his book, 'Twenty Years in Congress.' Now, while it may be a fact that Miss Dodge may have assisted somewhat in the preparation of the minor details of the work, it is a cowardly thing to undertake to give her credit for the whole thing. Mr. Blaine's friends were anxious to have him institute a libel suit against these traducers, but we have information that some of Mr. Blaine's opponents have contracted with the *Puck* people for 100,000 copies of the two last numbers of that detestable sheet, which they propose to send out broadcast over the country, with special marked copies to every one of the delegates to the Chicago convention. I think that is the meanest trick that was ever put up, for if Mr. Blaine should enter a suit against the vile sheet it would create an increased demand for these papers. It's a shame."

"I can't understand," said the "Tarheel" philosopher, "why Zeb Vance should occupy the position he now does with regard to the tariff. When I was in congress, before the war, Zeb and I were old-line whigs and red-hot protectionists. Then we had four cotton factories in North Carolina, and we used to make strong speeches whenever an opportunity offered to fire off our ideas about the dignity of American labor, and all that. To-day we have seventy-seven cotton factories and four woolen mills in the state, and would you believe it? Zeb is the rankest advocate of free trade in the senate, not excepting Locke. Consistent? Well, I don't know; I went from the old-line whigs to the republicans party, and Vance is in the ranks of the democracy. It seems to me he has swung around some."

"Some strange people apply for warrants," said Mr. Prince, clerk of the police court, yesterday afternoon. "They come here with all manner of complaints. For instance, one man wanted a warrant for the arrest of his next-door neighbor on the charge of maintaining a nuisance. The nuisance was a rooster, which the complainant declared awakened him every morning at daylight. Another party wanted a warrant for the arrest of a barber who disobeyed instructions and cut his boy's hair close to the head. He declared that the barber was guilty of assault and battery. An old and respectable lady insisted on having a warrant for Mrs. Blank, because the latter stared at her in an impudent manner every time she met her on the street. A tall man, with a graveney expression on his face, entered hurriedly one day and demanded a warrant for a well-known temperance lady. When asked what she had done, he replied, 'She accused me of stealing her darned old cat.'"

"A new method of corporal punishment has been introduced into the public schools of the district," said the irritated parent. "It would do credit to the invention of 'Squere' himself, and I should not be surprised if the first suggestion did not come from the chronicles of 'Dutcheboys Hall.' This cruel and unusual torture is technically

called 'shaking.' My son had a dose of it the other day that laid him up for two days, and I will try and give you an idea of what it is: A very muscular pedagogue is selected for execution, and to him the juvenile culprits are sent with a note from their teachers stating the offense, and requesting that they be punished. The victim is grasped by the shoulders and tilted backward until his body is held at an angle of forty-five degrees. Then the torture begins by the pedagogue drawing the boy's body toward him by the shoulders and thrusting it away, the process involving a rapid jerking motion, so violent as to make the child's teeth chatter and drive all of the breath out of his lungs. It continues until the strength of the executioner is exhausted and the pupil converted into a limp, trembling mass, without breath to cry out and nearly senseless. The physician who attended my son says that the subject of a child of tender years to such a torture as 'shaking' is liable to be attended with the most serious results, as during the operation the strain upon the spine, the heart, and the lungs is terrible. Now I think it would be a very wise thing for the board of trustees at their next meeting to take steps to appropriate money for ferrules or rattans, to be applied in the good old way when such extreme discipline becomes indispensably necessary. My boy will stay at home until some change is made in this connection, as I don't care to have his neck dislocated or find him a cripple for life by shaking."

The President's Dignified Attitude.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

President Arthur has at his command a vast machinery of political power, and no one doubts his capacity as a politician. If he were a private citizen working for some one else he would no doubt control the state convention. But Arthur, the President, would not allow Arthur, the politician, to so much as lift a finger, nor will he consent to his friends making the slightest use of administrative authority. It is therefore a battle between a lot of disgruntled politicians, using all the machinery of politics on one side and the people on the other. Whether victorious or not, the President's high and honorable attitude will add greatly to his popularity and inspire additional confidence in what the Illinois republican platform aptly calls his broad statesmanship.

Witely and Well.

Evening Critic.

Senator Mahone acted wisely in announcing that he would leave the convention party in Virginia, where he has been known as the republican party in national affairs of that commonwealth. The positiveness of the action at this time is characteristic of the superior intelligence of the man, and forever destroys any and all endeavor on the part of the opposition to use the stump in the coming campaign for the purpose of inveigling on "half breeds," which term, for a fact, could up to Mahone's coup d'etat very appropriately be utilized to characterize the readjuster party as far as national politics were concerned.

The Boon Denied Him.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Revenue Collector Duval, of West Virginia, is the last person to be agreed with the administration. He wanted to resign because he could not support Arthur, but Judge Folger declined to accept the resignation because it is neither his wish nor the President's that any one should leave the public service for such a reason. Accordingly Mr. Duval cannot act the political martyr, painful as it may be to be denied the privilege.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Gen. J. H. Duval, who recently resigned the office of collector of internal revenue for West Virginia, is talked of as the republican candidate for governor of that state.

The New York delegation, from the state-at-large is practically for Arthur. Senator Miller, the leader of the Blaine faction, being defeated for a place on the delegation. The independents of New York are as pronounced in their opposition to Blaine as are the administration men.—*Indianapolis Times*.

It is probable that Morrison's tariff bill will consume in its discussion so much of the house's time that the convention will not be able to act on it in that body. Thus democratic lunacy on the tariff question hurts the country in two ways. The tariff agitation hurts business by causing doubt as to the future, while the failure to pass the educational bill leaves the fearful illiteracy of the country, especially of the south, to grow worse and destroy or cripple the prosperity of the nation and to endanger its liberties.—*Knoxville Chronicle*.

It is necessary for the republicans of the various republican states to remember that the congress which will count the next election has a house largely democratic, and that, judging from the treatment given the senate bill for regulating the electoral college, there is a well-defined purpose to hold that democratic majority ready to take advantage of any quibble or technicality which might prove of advantage in securing a democratic triumph. For this reason it will be well everywhere to select candidates for electors who are in no manner liable to have their eligibility called in question.—*Hartford Courant*.

In some respects the New York convention was a counterpart of that in this state. The half-breeds were beaten in leadership, as the independents were here. Warner Miller rivaled Bayne in lack of generalship. Nearly all the delegates of the half-breeds were badly made, and they were finally captured, foot, horse, and dragons. Not even the small concessions made in this state were granted in New York. The platform is solid, clear, and comprehensive. It touches mainly the points in this state, with such a recognition of President Arthur's administration as was proper from his own state. But the convention complicates politics.—*Philadelphia Call*.

Mr. Warner Miller is not a success as a political leader. The rival factions were so evenly divided at the Utica convention that, if he had only been quick enough, he might have saved Mr. Blaine from the humiliating defeat which he encountered. From the start the independent republicans under the leadership of Mr. Roosevelt held the key of the situation. The Arthur following was prompt to see this and to arrange their programme so as to defeat their opponents, if they could not clutch the victory themselves. Mr. Blaine's fortunes before and after the Chicago his plume may go down on the first ballot.—*New York Journal*.

The suggestion of one of the congressmen who visited Tilden a few days since, that the old man might be run as a reminiscence, is a good one, though somewhat surprising, coming, as it did, from a democratic source. If there is anything the bourgeois dread about election time it is to be reminded of their past record. Any republican reminiscence of the war is denounced as the waving of the bloody shirt, and passing allusions to democratic approval of the electoral commission by which Hayes was made president are stigmatized as evasions of the fraud issue. If Tilden were nominated on a reminiscence platform it is safe to say he would be left so far behind that after the election he would appear like a reminiscence of antediluvian days.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

A delegation made up as this one is, with open and avowed opponents of Blaine comprising it, must be everywhere considered as an authoritative expression of the republican sentiment of the state in unremitting hostility to the nomination of Mr. Blaine at Chicago. Its effect will be to strengthen the friends of Arthur in the national convention and bring to his standard the wavering and undecided, who, nevertheless, believe that his magnificent career as president, backed by the almost universal demand of the business interests of the country for his nomination, will justify them in presenting him to the country as the most eligible candidate for the suffrages of the people named by either party for the presidential office. It may not be too much to say that the action of the convention Thursday will bring 100 votes to New York's favorite candidate in the final struggle at Chicago. The convention rose only once to the height of thrilling enthusiasm, and that was when the name of Arthur was reached in the resolution commending the wisdom and sagacity with which he has discharged his duties as chief magistrate of the nation.—*Troy (N. Y.) Times*.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

QUEEN NITROUS.

Men call me dead. Long centuries ago,
Ere yet the deserts drifting sands had hid
The crouching sphinx of marmoset the pyramids,
When all my pulses thrummed with the flow
Of riotous blood, that fed my heart's fierce glow;
When lovers lived or suffered as I bide—
Death came, and breathed upon my dusky lids,
And round my tomb the cypress lotus blows.
Empires have risen and empires since my time;
New worlds have grown in lands across the sea;
And yet across the shifting seas of sand
I draw my lovers by a spell sublime,
To seek the tomb that men have built for me—
And so Love conquers Death at my command.
—Julia Miller Dunn, in *the Current*.

SACRILEGE.

They walked in the clover-haunted fields—
A weary working and dainty child—
He sat and worn with the love of self,
She fresh as the dew on the upland wild.
He stole the blitheness from the sweet wild rose,
And proved that the mornings grew less fair;
That a taint of poison lurked in the bloom,
And hung on the breath of the summer air;
That life is not as good as it seems;
That faith and virtue rarer grow;
That the worm is hiding with greedy mouth
At the heart of all that the world loves;
And a shade fell over the summer fields,
And the sun in his brightness seemed to wane,
Her heart's sun faltered—alas! for her,
His doubt crept into the perfect star.
—Anne L. Brown, in *the Harper's*.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., WRECKED A WRECK.

When Queen Pommare, of Tahiti, was in New York this week she went shopping dressed in a plain suit and brown veil, and rode to Central park in the street cars, attended only by the stewards of the Labrador, and sat for hours unrecognized on a bench watching the equipages. She promises to pay the United States another visit next year.

CALVIN DICKINSON, a queer old man, who used to go through the streets of Hatfield, Mass., with his middle surmounted by a woman's plumed hat, decorated with a stuffed bird, knew a hawk from a hand-saw, after all. Such a method was there in his madness that he left \$100,000 to found a hospital for the indigent sick of Northampton, Hatfield, and Whately.

The Indian papers state that King Theobald of Burmah, whose acts of despotic cruelty were at one time so notorious, continues to exhibit himself in the character of a "reformed monarch." In addition to the recent improvements introduced by him into the administration and laws, he has just issued a proclamation announcing important reforms in the financial system of his kingdom.

RECENT Roman Catholic statistics show that in England the numerical strength of that church has nearly trebled during the last forty years, while in America the increase is more than tenfold. The United States is, in fact, the more promising portion of the pope's spiritual domain. There are 6,628,176 Catholics this year, against 636,969 in 1850. The large aggregate includes all nominal Catholics and baptized children.

MR. LLOYD G. WHEELER, one of the Chicago delegates to the republican convention, says that that body will not touch the presidential question. He thinks that the convention will be made up of the younger and better educated colored men, and that its discussions will be directed to bringing back the republican party to first principles, the formation of a new organization. He declares that the colored people had no hope of any good from the democratic party.

FOR a considerable time the Belgian war department has been testing a process of waterproofing soldiers' uniforms, in which the cloth is soaked in solution of acetate of alumina. The medical authorities are said to have satisfied themselves that the article of dress thus treated permits the perspiration to pass off freely, and chemical analysis has proven that the solution does not injure the fabric or its color. The cloth may be washed without affecting its waterproof quality.

HENRY WILLIS, of Battle Creek, is a Michigan De Lossees in all except achievement. He is 80 years old, and has been at work four years to get an annual 112 feet wide and 10 feet deep, built from Lake Michigan to Lake Erie. Such a canal, he says, would admit vessels of 1,000 tons burden, and if built where he suggests would drain 1,000,000 acres of swamp land, making the best of soil for cultivation. He is still confident that he will live to see boats crossing southern Michigan.

SOME prelates Mohammedan relics have lately been restored to Mussulman worship by the British government—turbans, quilts, praying-carpet, etc.—said to have belonged to Mohammed, his daughter, and the prophet's companions. They were taken at the siege of Damascus by Timur in 1401, and passed through many hands, till the British annexed the Punjab, and kept the relics in Fort Ludlow, where pious orientals had to get a pass to pay their devotion to the sacred treasures.

UNDER the law passed at the last session of the Mississippi legislature, chancellors are given great power over habitual drunkards, of which the following is a short and good synopsis: Chancellors are given authority to declare who are drunkards, appoint guardians for them and their estates without ordering such drunkards into confinement, or order them into confinement without appointing guardians, or both guardians and asylums may be prescribed by the chancellors, and when confinement is prescribed it may be in an asylum or out of the state.

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